THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER

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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Our Stock

Includes the finest class of goods, made in the best manner possible. Opera House Shoe Store.

The Great Unrivalled Pianos,

Made by Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, are for sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, second door above Wood street. 3t

Go to Needham's

For Fall and Winter Cloaks. 49 Fifth street.

Ladies' Furs.

The season is rapidly approaching when it will be necessary for the ladies to be clothed in furs, in order to protect them from the chilling blasts of winter; and never in the history of the fur trade have furs been so fashionable as they will be this season; and never have the styles been so varied and so becoming. Gay's patent Excelsior Muff is bound to have a great run, and the Boston Seal has for beauty, cannot be excelled. For all the new styles, go to the first class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street—sign of the large Gilt Hat.

Remember

The Grand Opening of Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods &c., at the mammoth store of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

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Country Merchants will find at Gardner & Schlener's, 92 Market street, the cheapest stock in the city.

Wholesale Dealers

Will find the Washington County News, Marietta, Ohio, a good medium through which to speak to purchasers along the Ohio and Muskingum rivers.

40,000 Now in Use

Of Prince & Co.'s Automatic Organs and Melodeons. Each instrument guaranteed five years. Splendid new stock just received by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street. 3t

For Dry Goods

Go to Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Curry Institute.

Another Normal Class will be formed next Monday. Persons wishing to join this class should enter Saturday morning. 3t

43 Fifth Street.

Sole Agency for Knabe & Co.'s great unrivalled Pianos, Haines Bros.' Pianos, and Prince & Co.'s Automatic Organs and Melodeons. 3t

Go to Charles Abel & Co.'s

Drug Store, Wylie, corner Washington street, if you want Drugs, Fine Stationery of all kinds; also, pure Liquors for medical purposes.

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New lot just received by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, second door above Wood street. 3t

Pure White Lead,

Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Paints, all colors, Brushes, &c. The cheapest place in the city for the above goods, is McHarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street. 2t

Country Merchants

should examine our stock of Dry Goods before buying. J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Ground Rents, Ground Rents.

We would call attention to the sale of desirable ground rents on Saturday, September 29th, at the court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M. See advertisement in this paper.

Allsop's London Ales.

Jeffrey & Scotch Ale,
Byass's Brown Stout.

The above are acknowledged to be the finest and most healthful tonics—give strength and tone to the stomach, and at the same time invigorate the entire system. Sold only at McClarran & McKennan's Drug store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street. 2t

The Daily Commercial

ROYAL PAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Captain A. W. TOURGEE, of North Carolina, is in the city, soliciting support for loyal journal in that State entitled the *North Carolina Union-ist*. Captain TOURGEE was a delegate to the Loyal Southern convention in Philadelphia, and one of the framers of the report from the Insurrected States. He is radical to the core, and pledges the *Unionist* to the support of radical principles. The cause is one of the greatest importance, and we bespeak for the *Unionist* the cordial support of our citizens. Terms: $3 00 per year. Subscriptions may be left with Captain TOURGEE at the Monongahela House, or at this office.

ALLEGHENY GLEE CLUB.—This well known and really excellent corps of singers, under the direction of Professor MACK, is again in the field, and doing good service. They have gone through many a campaign, and it has ever been their good fortune to sing the songs of victory. Last evening they gave the COMMERCIAL the compliment of a visit, and one of their stirring songs, for which we desire them to accept our thanks.

Fashions.

It appears that although the Empress Eugenie has discarded crinoline and gaudy fabrics, the New York ladies have not followed suit, for late styles are more flashy than ever. The skirts of both sexes will no doubt be gladdened by the learning that a late Gotham journal declares the hoops as larger than the summer mode and the skirts shorter. Shoes are worn of the same color with the dress pattern. The description of the fall styles for gentlemen are even more ridiculous and unbecoming than they were in the summer. In the hat line there is nothing unique.

Contribution in Behalf of a Headless Boy in Blue.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, PITTSBURGH, PA., }
September 27th, 1866. }

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DEAR SIR: Allow me through the columns of your paper, to return my heartfelt thanks to the delegates of the following named States, who have contributed money and deposited the same in my hands, to be paid by me over to S. B. Decker, a private of the 9th United States Cavalry, who lost both of his hands in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and who is one of the delegates elected by the Boys in Blue to the Tenth Ohio Congressional District, to attend the Pittsburgh United States Convention. The following are the amounts received by me in the following named States: New York 00, Ohio $70 00, Illinois $23 50, West Virginia 00, Wisconsin $14 00, Kansas $5 00, Michigan 38, Rhode Island $100 00, Vermont $10 00, Maryland $21 25, Iowa $25 00, District of Columbia $12 00, New Jersey $24 85.

Should there be any further contributions, the amounts can be handed to Mr. Decker, who will be found at the St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, until September 29th, at which time he will leave for Toledo, Ohio.

Should there be any contributions after his leaving, they can be sent by Express to Toledo, to, in care of General H. D. Kingsbury, President of the Loyal Legion of "Boys in Blue" Ohio Club.

Respectfully yours,
Gen. H. D. KINGSBURY,
Delegate from the Tenth Cong. Dis., Ohio.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A special dispatch from Ottawa, Canada, says: The Fenians are again concentrating for raid in various portions of Vermont, and ops are being placed on an extensive war ting. The military force has been formed brigades, and garrison for the former, being pleted in themselves and prepared to move a moment's notice. The Commissariat, rtermaster's Department and Medical Corps e been ordered to supply themselves fully everything necessary for a vigorous campaign.

A special from Washington says: The Comissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has just ived a communication from Major General P. H. Sheridan, transmitting the following ormation in regard to the murder of Captain ts, whose mysterious disappearance was ced some days since: Brevet Major J. Cronie, agent of the Bureau for the parishes of Sabine and Nachitoches, La., reports that the reins of Captain Butts, he has every reason to ieve, have been found about four miles from Weeks's plantation, on the Nachitoches road, is stopped all night at Weeks's house on urday, July 8th. The skeleton found exactcorresponds with the description of Butts's of the front teeth were broken, and the shirt studs and sleeve buttons were found. Butts wore silver spurs, but Major Cronie does not remember that he wore studs. n the description of the wound, the ball ms to have passed through the back of his d, passing out at the forehead, and must e killed him instantly.

A dispatch from Fort Kearney states that the ians are becoming very troublesome, stealcattle and attacking small parties.

New York the cholera appears to be rapidly easing. In Nashville there were twenty-six ths. In Memphis there were nine deaths.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH has refused to grant ial leave of absence to clerks to attend the sburgh Convention. Several who are deined to be present at that grand rally of "Boys in Blue," endeavored to gain their by agreeing to renounce all claims to ary for the period during which they might sent, but permission still being withheld, avow their intention of attending the convention, even at a sacrifice of their positions.

THE FISHING SEASON.—The Sandusky *Register* says that "the severe storm which has prevailed for several days, has delayed materially the establishment of fishing pounds. Arrangements have been made here for a heavier fish trade this season than at any previous time. Where there were ninety-three pounds last spring, there will probably be twenty-five more of this fall."

THE HOP CROP.—Notwithstanding the presence of the vermine, the hop crop in Otsego county, New York, will this year exceed that of last by from twenty-four to thirty per cent.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866. NO. 18.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CLIMAX.

The Great Convention.

Unequalled Demonstration.

100,000 PARTICIPANTS.

All Previous Occasions Eclipsed.

The Ground Swell.

THE PEOPLES' DAY.

The Birmingham of America Swarms

CLOSING OF THE GREAT FACTORIES

Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia Mingling.

Speeches of General Banks, General Sigel, Gen. Butler, and Many Others.

Scenes, Incidents, &c.

Unexampled Enthusiasm.

We believe we said of the state of feeling in the city on Tuesday, that public enthusiasm had reached its utmost limit. We then thought it could no further go. Yesterday we had to confess ourselves mistaken. The enthusiasm then had no limits. It was unbounded.

Throughout the twelve hours of genial sunshine that beamed upon the city, our principal streets were a continued scene of eager, irrepressible excitement. Along the entire crowded route of the procession, the sidewalks were densely thronged for hours before there was any hope of the head of the column making its appearance. The expectant crowd showed a most commendable spirit of patience and good temper, though many were liable in the way of jostling, corn crushing, and kindred painful inconveniences had to be encountered.

Concerning the Procession.

The procession had been announced to start at ten o'clock, whereas it was after eleven before it fairly got under way. When it was once started, however, everything went smoothly, and any confusion that might have been feared was happily avoided. True the strict discipline and regular order that characterize military and firemen's parades were not attainable; but there was something about the demonstration far more heart-stirring and inspiring than if it had been conducted according to the strictest rule. There was that in every feature of it which proved it to be, to even the casual observer, so unmistakably an outpouring of the people, so unquestionably a spontaneous outburst of popular and patriotic feeling, as to invest it with an imposing significance utterly beyond the scope of that word to achieve.

Significant Indications.

Two-thirds of the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in one way or another, took part in the great celebration of the triumph of loyalty to the Government and honestly directed love of country, over the combined influences of Executive ambition and political intrigue. And not only these two cities, but every borough, township and village within a reasonable distance, poured in their quotas of participants and added numbers, life and impressiveness to the occasion. Every avenue of travel leading to the city, whether by land or water, was, during the night of Wednesday and the early hours of next morning's dawn, a moving panorama of pilgrims to the Mecca temporarily established by the Boys in Blue. Not merely accredited delegates, but hosts of solid farmers, bringing with them wives and children, came in great roomy wagons, anxious to evidence their sympathy for the movement of which this procession was the culminating act, and to prove their firm and immovable adherence to the glorious cause and principles, to sustain which, so many of their sons had freely laid their young and cherished lives upon the altar of their country.

An Irresistible Element.

A cause sustained by the sound common sense, the practical views and stern determination of this element of the people was never known to fail in this or any other country. Monarchs, in older lands, have vainly striven to withstand or conciliate it. Presidents will fall more dismally than Kings.

Interesting Features.

So well conducted was the procession itself, notwithstanding some irregularity of classification, and so excellent was the behavior of the crowd of spectators, that few incidents occurred to afford any opportunity for special description or remark. A fine, detailed pictographic account of the line of march, and the various organizations, appears in other columns, but there were some points connected that will admit of general remark. In the first place, it was noticeable how large and influential was the endorsement and aid afforded by the first manufacturing firms and merchants of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Only one moregratifying indication of the loyalty prevailing in this city could have been afforded; and that was the hearty and sincere enthusiasm displayed by the hundreds of workmen, who volunteered to crowd the wagons of their employers and encourage our soldiers with the assurance that the hope and shrew of the country were with them and would stand by them in every effort to maintain the liberties they had fought for on so many bloody fields. The large representation of prominent trade societies was also worthy of special remark. The wealthy associations of the butchers and the carmen are an invaluable reinforcement to any side they may espouse in a political contest. They not only command votes, but there is not one of them that does not, to a greater or lesser extent, control the votes of some half a dozen to a score of others.

A Wonderful Success.

To say that the procession was a success almost unprecedented is to speak mildly. Nothing like it has been seen here since the wild demonstrations of the Fremont campaign, when Allegheny county was in the first pangs of the parturition which brought forth the Republican party. It wound its devious way in an unbroken line for miles, and occupied nearly an hour and a half in passing a given point. One thing that added to the general effect was the immense number of mounted men and the splendid teams of six, eight and, in one instance, sixteen horses. Nearly every delegation was mounted, and scarcely an animal that might not have received a prize at an agricultural show was allowed to take part in the splendid cavalcade. We might also speak of the trenchant wit and sarcasm of many of the mottoes carried by the different delegations.

Going Back on Andy.

There was a circumstance that struck us strangely. True, the lately appointed officials in the custom house and postoffice were nowhere to be seen in the windows of the building where they are located. For themselves they ignored the "Boys in Blue" with becoming consistency; but can they not restrain the patriotic impulses of their families and female friends, with whom they crowded every available point of view. Where indiscreet ladies and delighted little ones cheered and waved handkerchiefs and waved snowy cambric in profusion, as the gallant boys went by; and yet they must have known those boys had come here to checkmate A. Johnson and to squelch H. Clymer, who went with Andy say when he will have all Treason in the very heart of the camp! He must see that even bread and buttermongers cannot resist the insidious influences of domestic circle.

A Smile from Fortune.

A word concerning the weather. On Tuesday, when our visitors wanted to look around town during the day and have their torchlight parade at night, the weather was magnificent. On Wednesday, when there was nothing but business to transact and no necessity to leave the shelter of City Hall and the hotels, it was wet muddy and muggy enough to disgust any one not native and to the Pittsburgh manner born. Yesterday it was bright and warm and sunshiny once more, for there was to be another grand out-of-door demonstration, and—well, we scarcely know how to put it—but it does seem as if a kindly Providence smiled approvingly upon the motives and the objects that brought about this ever memorable gathering of the Boys in Blue!

The Mass Meeting.

If we say that the Convention was a success, what word have we to describe the result of the grand mass meeting on the west Commons of Allegheny. It is so long a time since such a vast and imposing an assemblage has been brought together in this part of the country, that the political memory goeth not back to it. It certainly nothing like it has been seen in ten years, and we doubt if it was equalled even then.

Gathering of the People.

The proceedings there, were, by original arrangement, to have been commenced by the arrival on the ground of the procession at twelve or one o'clock at the latest. But proposition and disposition do not always coincide. It was half past two before the head of the column debouched upon Ohio street, and after three before, on its arrival at the Commons, sufficient order could be obtained to allow of the speaking to begin.

In the meantime, however, such a concourse was collected as did the eyes good to see, and the heart to feel that, almost without exception, they were true to the right and pledged to sustain the principles on which the safety and welfare of the nation depends. Bradford was there in thousands, and few were unrepresented by fair women. Their pleasant faces and charming variety of costume lent a brilliancy and effect to the scene that no other agency could have supplied.

Influence of the Ladies.

It is a specially gratifying feature of the public affairs of Pittsburgh that, while they never unsex themselves by taking an obtrusive part therein, the ladies lend their countenance to all seemly demonstrations, and exercise an ameliorating influence upon the tone and manner of those engaged in the active conduct of them that is as powerful as it is wholesome. New York and some other cities that we know of might profit by the example.

General Aspect of the Scene.

Looking from the elevated ground on Ridge street, the Commons presented an animated panorama of life and interest. Here was a surging mass of eager, excited men, listening to and swayed by the logical, eloquent utterances of the leading statesmen of the land. There, a succession of richly tinted groups of ladies with their escorts leisurely promenading the vacant middle space of the Wigwam, the spacious area of the Pavillion, or passing from one to another spot, where anything might happen to create a momentary stir. The scene was one not to be speedily forgotten. There must have been between fifteen and twenty thousand people on the ground, and they were, with few exceptions, entirely from the most respectable strata of society—merchants, substantial business and professional men, with a large proportion of well to do artizans and mechanics, who had made themselves a holiday for the sake of showing their disinterested resolve to sustain principles which they know are the only principles that can ever aid them to the elevation they aspire to in the social scale.

Accommodations Provided.

The accommodations that had been made for shelter from the rain or sun, as the case might require, were—the Wigwam, a full description of which we have heretofore given. Longitudinally it faced East and West, stands for speaking being erected at either end. About a hundred yards to the North east was another stand. Toward the North-west several refreshment stalls were erected, where oysters, cakes, apples, coffee and similar neutral articles of food were provided and freely sought for. On the South of the Wigwam were two wall tents, used as Committee rooms, and on the North was the Pavillion. This was an immense and handsomely constructed open marque, and is the same as was used at the meeting of the Cleveland Convention. It was the favorite promenade gratuad of the ladies who sought to preserve their complexions from the deteriorating action of the solar rays. The ground was soft and spongy, yet not exactly of so soft as inconsistency as could be looked upon as mud. Altogether, what with the bracing autumn breezes, a well arranged programme and universal enthusiasm and good feeling, a more delightful affair of its kind has scarcely ever been enjoyed here, or we confidently believe, anywhere else in the United States.

Compliments to the Commercial.

When the Brownsville delegation passed the COMMERCIAL office, on their way to join the procession, they gave the COMMERCIAL hearty cheers. Soon after we were paid a visit by the Allegheny Glee Club, an association of musical amateurs, who, under the able direction of Mr. W. H. Sisek, have attained a high degree of excellence. Arranged in front of the State capital political songs, in which His Excellency, the Accidental President, was by no means "lifted up tenderly." One was entitled, "We are coming Andy Johnson," the Earnest Boys in Blue," and the other, "Hip, hip, hurrah for General Geary!" In the evening the Club favored us with a repetition of the serenade. We thank them cordially for the pleasant little episode, caused by their efforts, in the arduous routine labors of the office.

FORMATION OF THE PROCESSION.

The procession was formed about eleven o'clock. What delay occurred in setting out on the line of march was owing to the late arrival of delegates from adjoining boroughs and townships. It was finally started in the following order:

Cavalry Division,

Brigadier General H. B. Sargent, of Massachusetts, commanding. Brigadier General J. M. Schoonmaker, Chief of Staff.

The Cavalry Division, under the above command, was the first in order of procession. A brass band headed the Division. The Division was composed of the Fifteenth (Anderson) Pennsylvania Cavalry, about three hundred strong. The members were in full uniform, and attracted much attention.

First Division.

Brigadier General John Cochrane, of New York, commanding. General Alfred L. Pearson, Chief of Staff.

Band.

Delegates from the State of Missouri, wearing the badge of the "Boys in Blue." They carried transparencies, on which was inscribed the following: "Missouri sends greeting to the loyal soldiers." "Justice and Equality." "Free homes and free men." "Missouri sends 25,000 against 'My Policy.'"

Following the Missouri delegation was a large delegation from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Westmoreland, Ohio, bearing a banner, with the inscription: "Steubenville Soldiers' and Sailors' Union."

Second Division.

Major General Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, commanding. Gen. George S. Gallupe, Chief of Staff.

Band.

The First Ward, Pittsburg, was well represented. The Geary Club was under the command of Captain Linahan, numbering seventy men. They carried a banner, on which were inscribed the following mottoes: "Washington, Lincoln and Grant." "We're coming by Maine's north star." "I never approved of him," says Clymer." "Copperheads and Rebels don't suit the Boys in Blue as Representatives." "There is an insult to sake any soldier to vote for Clymer—Grant." "The First ward greets the Boys in Blue." "Spring of Rose Hill Cemetery with the Cleveland and Memphis Conventions." "First ward in the majority for Geary." "Let the good work go on." "Clymer is a dead duck." "We will veto Mr. Veto." "General Geary, the brave soldier." "Hurrah for First Ward greets the brave defenders of the Union." "The First ward will go on." "Andrew's for a copperhead, soliciting a vote from a one-legged soldier, with a concealed dagger in his hand. "Public flag presented to the Soldiers of New York City, to the "Friend Rifles" of the 7th New York Volunteers, (Excelsior Brigade, and the owner that the flag was stolen." following was a wagon containing a delegation from the machine shops of the B. & O. R. R. Depot, in the manner on which was inscribed the following: "McNish and Fuller's Works." "Clymer's majority in October—6000. six cum rouse." "Yes, Andrew, we will make treason odious, in a few days." Picture of Geary, saluting a soldier, "I don't kill my pet," holding a copperhead, representing Clymer, in his hand. The answer is, "I am for Geary." "Hurrah for Geary." Banner with the following inscriptions: "General Farragut knows no party, he is for the public." "Boys in Blue and First ward Geary Club." "Whitemen's candidate, Clymer." "Will Think He Does." "Clymer is a dead Duck." A delegation in wagons from Fulton's Foundry followed, carrying transparencies with the following inscriptions: "First ward Brass and Bell Founders all for Geary." "First ward labeling men in favor of Geary." "Ninth Ward Boys in Blue." In the wagon following was carried in the beautiful silk flag presented by the ladies of the Ninth ward to the "Boys in Blue." Several wagons, festooned with evergreens, contained citizens. Following was a wagon containing a number of young ladies, dressed in white, forming a choir. A large flag was suspended from the wagon, and a banner, bearing this inscription: "Our principles are in accordance with truth and justice." Next came a very large wagon, filled with soldiers from McClintock & Coebran, and drawn by six horses, containing fifty-four soldiers from the Soldiers' Home. The wagon was handsomely decorated with evergreens, and a portion of the wagon was covered with canvas and whitewashed. The riders were red shirts, Pantaloons were displayed from the wagon, on which was inscribed the following mottoes: "Disabled soldiers of the Ninth Ward." "From the Soldiers' Home." "Ninth Ward;" "God Grant, Geary victory." "The soldiers' hero shall conquer the soldiers' friend." Another wagon followed, also containing disabled soldiers, with this motto on a banner: "Our next Governor, the hero of Gettysburg."

The Eighth ward Geary Club, numbering one hundred and fifty men, marched with the following mottoes: "Pennsylvania's Choice." "Geary and Victory." "Geary's Record." "Geary's Banner." "Geary's Motto." "Geary's Battle Cry." "Geary's Platform." "Geary's Principles." "Geary's Motto." "Geary's Banner." "Geary's Record." "Geary's Choice

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH M. GEARY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
E. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Tuesday evening's display of republican and patriotic feeling was thought to be beautiful and imposing, beyond anything ever seen in Pittsburgh, and it was a magnificent showing of the true spirit of the city. But yesterday's turn-out was much more extensive and grand, as will be seen by the report of it in the COMMERCIAL. It was a gathering of the right sort, as well as of the right size, embracing large numbers of the substantial yeomanry of the country as well as the brave and hardy men of the city.

The magnitude of the demonstration, sanguine as our hopes were, was altogether beyond our expectation. The length of the procession, composed of men on foot, on horseback and in vehicles of every description, from the buggy to the immense wagons drawn by fifteen spans of horses, was such that it took an hour and a half to pass our office. The streets and sidewalks were so crowded that only room enough was left in the middle for the procession to pass. Thus it was for the whole length of the route. We left the COMMERCIAL office for an hour to look at things in Allegheny. As we left the office, the procession was still passing. Hurrying forward as rapidly as possible through the crowd, we met the head of the procession returning, at the Pittsburgh end of the bridge. At that time it reached from somewhere beyond our office to the west side of the West Common and back to Pittsburgh, a double line all the way, besides scores of vehicles and hundreds of horsemen and thousands of footmen who had deployed from the line into the Common. After listening for a short time at different stands in the Allegheny Commons, where General BUTLER, General BANKS and others were simultaneously addressing thousands on thousands of the people, we commenced our return. It seemed, as we left the Common and from an elevated position glanced back over the scene, as if the whole crowd was there. Yet all the streets that we passed through in both cities were as crowded with the moving masses as when we went through them an hour before. Western Pennsylvania in general and Allegheny county in particular were well represented by this vast assemblage of intelligent, orderly and resolute people determined to maintain the Union, the laws and the law making department of the Government.

We recollect that in the days of the "Wide-Awakes," the grand processions were sneeringly spoken of by some of the forlorn Democrats, because they contained young men who were not voters. The same may be said of this procession, because in it were seen some of the juvenile members of the great Republican family. But some of those Wide-Awake boys have since voted and fought and died for the Union. The Republican party raises its members, and trains them up in the right way—to love their country, and to protect its liberties, and to do justice and obey law. This is the secret of its strength.

This immense concourse and grand display of the people is a testimony of their interest in the coming election. The one-man power has neither terrors nor attractions for them. The people are aroused whenever a President proposes to take his stand at the door of their representatives, and forbid their doing what the people sent them to Washington to do. The people are not disposed to have a man with CLYMER'S antecedents and character for their Governor. The people are disgusted with E. COWAN, chosen the agent for vacating and filling local offices for his own interest. And this magnificent turn-out is their assurance that the election shall go right, by their votes for GEARY, MOORHEAD, WILLIAMS, and the entire county ticket.

WHERE DO THE SOLDIERS STAND?

The convention of Soldiers and Sailors in the interest of Johnsonism, held in Cleveland on the 17th, was attended by about five hundred delegates, composed largely of office and promotion seekers, sutlers and politicians by trade. The meeting was claimed as proving that the army was with Mr. JOHNSON, although the getters-up of it were mortified by the meagre attendance and its utter want of character and influence as a representative assemblage.

The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors that has just closed in Pittsburgh, was attended by not less than ten thousand soldiers, all animated with the same purpose that originally carried them into the field. There were but few politicians among them, and there was a due proportion of privates. Besides the Soldiers there were a good many times as many more of others, who came along as volunteers. As a representative assemblage, the like of it has never been held in this country. It has dispelled every doubt, if any there were, as to where ninety men of every hundred of our disbanded armies stand on the political question of the day. It has settled beyond dispute that they are with Congress, and that, come what will, they will be at its back, against every attempt, at Executive usurpation, and opposed to every revolutionary scheme from whatever quarter it may come. It proves that they who put the rebellion down can be relied upon to assist in gathering all the legitimate fruits of victory. By it the President should feel himself instructed, and if he has a spark of patriotism left he will shape his course accordingly. The people and their Representatives in Congress will be encouraged and made resolute to persist till the battle is fought out on this line, and beyond the shadow of a doubt.

QUAREEL OF THE COALITIONISTS.

Which of the contracting parties in the coalition, born, broken up and dispersed within the last forty days, was the first to fly the contract? Whether it was the Democrats or the backsliding Republicans who began the quarrel is a delicate point to decide.

In Pennsylvania, we are not aware that any Republicans or "war Democrats" went into the coalition, except those who went into office by Executive patronage at the same time, and that put them into too good humor to quarrel with their new associates about names or antecedents. In New York the case is different. There the Republicans in the coalition found, when the State nominations were made, that instead of being joint partners with the Democrats of the FERNANDO WOOD stripe, they were only their subordinates, and must occupy a humble place on their footstool. On the other hand the Democrats, finding that if they stuck to their agreement, to sink the Democratic *name* in the new organization, they would lose more votes than they would gain, concluded to *keep* their name and *take in* the Republicans who might be willing to assume it.

A charitable mind will admit palliations in behalf of both. It was hard to give up the *charm* that belonged to the Democratic *name*, once so respectable before it was *abandoned* by its loyal members. And it was hard, too, for Republicans to merge themselves into a party that they had opposed all through the war. It was humiliating enough to join them on terms agreed upon in the Philadelphia Convention, but to be regarded and treated as mere accessories and make-weights, was intolerable. Besides, both were sadly disappointed in the character and results of their great venture—the grand electioneering tour from Washington to the Mississippi. In this they had expected conciliatory and effective speeches, but they found menace and denunciation, producing among the loyal masses nothing but indignation, disgust and defection.

In the Keystone State, we have heard of no great tempest in this coalition tea-pot. Probably there is none. The Republican element of the coalition here was too inconsiderable to make anything of a stir, even if so disposed. Besides, being almost to a man installed in office, under the auspices of "My Policy," they will not quarrel with anybody about names, and they care not what speeches the President makes, if their commissions are only signed, sealed and delivered in good order. If the Democrats will let them alone, they will be as quiet as mice in a grain stack.

But the great quarrel of the coalitionists in Pennsylvania is with the masses of the people, who have no notion of being sold out to the Democrats, or to the rebels; or of being cheated out of their just share in the Government for the sake of giving it into the control of those Democrats and rebels who have for the six years past been allied in opposition to it. How this quarrel will end, it is not difficult to foresee. *Congress* will be sustained in its past actions by the voice of the people. A new Congress will be elected that will carry the measures of the present one through. General GEARY will be the Governor of the Keystone State, and EDGAR COWAN will not any longer misrepresent the State in the United States Senate.

WHEN SHALL THEY COME IN?

The *Tribune* expresses an opinion on an interesting point. In reply to the *Times*, which moved the question whether the adoption of the Amendment would be followed immediately by the admission of Southern representatives, the *Tribune* has no doubt such would be the fact. It calls attention to the platform of the New York Union State Convention, "which expressly declares that any State which ratifies and in good faith conforms to the Constitutional Amendment, *shall thereupon be admitted to Congress, as Tennessee has been.*" The address of the National Union Committee is also cited to the same effect, and the *Tribune* further remarks, that it looks to see the Amendment ratified, "and most if not all the Southern States restored to representation very soon after, if not immediately upon, the convening of the fortieth Congress."

Though entertaining some doubts in regard to the spirit of Congress towards the Southern States after they have ratified the Amendment, the *Times* continues to argue in its favor, because it is right in itself, and more especially because it is the only practicable way to restore the unity of the nation.

OUR BRAVE DEFENDERS INSULTED.

On different occasions the Pittsburgh *Post* has spoken of the Boys in Blue as "disunionists," and yesterday, speaking of the procession on Tuesday night, it said "*one would be apt to mistake it for the Army of Bummers.*"

We do not envy the feelings of the man who can apply epithets like these to the brave defenders of the Republic—who can speak thus of the men who for long years endured everything, on the field, in rebes prison pens, and in countless battles perilled their lives that the Government might live. There are certain times and strong speeches incident to an excited political campaign, which, though offensive, are to be borne in silence—but these are not of that kind. Our Democratic cotemporary owes it to himself, and more especially to those brave men it has so grossly insulted, and whose forbearance under the insult is greatly to their credit—to withdraw these epithets.

THE WHAT-DO-YE-CALL-IT PARTY

That is no name to call a party by. It means nothing but that it has got no name. They wisely buried the Democratic name that had died and putrefied through the loss of Democratic spirit and principles. They took a name too inconsistent to stick—the name of National Union. By going to pieces, through internal quarrels and the heavy pressure of public sentiment, that has lost all fitness. The best name is suggested by the flow of dramatic tears in the convention and at the White House. Call it the National *opium* party.

THE Democratic organ here advised people to "stay away" from the great patriotic demonstrations of the present week. It is probable that the editor will, by this time, be willing to confess that very few persons took his advice. If the fact is to be taken as a test of the editor's influence, it is full of meaning. But we are not disposed to view it in this light. The people are acting on their own convictions of duty, independent of politicians or mere party considerations, and if our neighbor has not found this out, he can scarcely claim to be a close observer of passing events.

WHETHER considered as to the numbers present or the feeling displayed, it is doubtful whether there was ever witnessed in this country a political demonstration the equal that of yesterday. In the history of great gatherings it will long be remembered. Its influence on the canvass will be widely felt. Other States will be stimulated to increased activity, and the Republican cause will derive great and permanent benefit from it.

The Corn Crop.

Dispatches from various parts of the West, show that as yet, the frosts have not injured the corn crop to any extent whatever. In very many portions of the country the crop is pronounced out of danger, from any frost that may now come.

Cholera.

The Evansville *Journal* learns from a responsible source that cholera still continues its ravages in Marion, Illinois, and that twenty-three persons have died of the disease in that town. Among its victims was Dr. J. M. Davis, the most eminent physician and one of the most estimable citizens of the place; also, Mrs. Cunningham, mother-in-law of Gen. John A. Logan.

The Brookville (Ind.) *Democrat*, of the 21st, says, that on Wednesday of the present week, one entire family, living about two miles west of Brookville, was swept off by the cholera—Mr. Enoch Cooksey, his wife Nancy Cooksey, and their only child, a boy two years of age.

At the same time Thomas Cooksey and Frederick Utsler were attacked, and at the last accounts from there they were deemed beyond recovery.

Mr. Weed and the President.

The following, which we take from a dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, tends to consolidate the statement made by our Washington correspondent, concerning the new shuffle at the capitol: The New York Conservative leaders, headed by Thurlow Weed, have been here for several days, nearly frightened out of their wits at the prospect of the forthcoming election in that State. They admit that Hoffman cannot be elected. Thurlow now gives up all hopes of the success of "my policy" in the Northern States, and in an interview with the *Tribune* to-day is said to have frankly expressed his opinion that the last week's meeting in the next Congress, instead of being diminished, will be increased.

A Painful Surprise.

On Saturday evening, says the *Rochester Union*, a box containing a human body came to this city by the Genesee Valley Express. It arrived late in the evening, and bore an address—it being the name of a lady in this city, but did not bear the name of the deceased. The express agent did not desire to retain the box overnight, particularly as it bore evidences of decomposition, and he therefore sought for the party to whom it was addressed, and inquired among the undertakers, but could get no information. Indeed, he failed that night to find the party addressed. The body was placed in the dead-house, and on Sunday the lady was found. She knew nothing of a death among her friends, not having been apprised by letter or otherwise of such an occurrence. She went to the dead-house, and on raising the box was opened in her presence, when lo! a coffin was revealed, which contained the body of her mother!

The Concentration of Troops at Washington.

The arrival of troops in this vicinity has given rise to exaggerated rumors of the intended concentration of a large military force of from 20,000 to 30,000 at this point. The fact is, that the number of soldiers for some months past has averaged only 2,000 or 3,000, and that several companies of the 12th Infantry and a few other regular troops have been recently ordered here, the aggregate being less than the usual assignment to the headquarters of a department. It is presumed that the whole number in this city and vicinity, when the arrangements are completed, will not exceed 2,000 men.—*Phil. Press.*

The Chicago Horse Race Murder.

The Chicago *Times* of Tuesday says: In the homicide case which occurred on Saturday, there is scarcely a doubt that the driver of Butler Boy, and carry him at the head of the company. This duty devolved on several of the boys in succession, and was one always eagerly sought and claimed. Company G was also the regimental color company, and when the regiment formed in line the eagle was always on the left of the color bearer. He shared all the battles of the regiment, and was exposed to all their perils, and yet not one of the eagles all injury, but not a color-bearer or eagle-bearer of the regiment—though fifteen antagonists marked was ever shot down. Once or twice Old Abe was grazed by a bullet, or had a few tail feathers shot away; but that was a trifle. He was not disabled in any engagement, and the soldiers were almost justified in the belief that he had a charmed life.

COURAGE AND CAUTION COMBINED.

He was not foolhardy, however. I have it on official authority, that "at the battle of Farmington, May 9th, 1862, the eagle, being exposed to a galling fire, were ordered to lie down. The instant they did so, it was impossible to keep him on his perch. He insisted on being protected as well as they, and, when liberated, fluttered himself on the ground, and there remained until the men arose, when with outspread wings he resumed his place of peril, and held it to the close of the contest."

His courage, moreover, was as undoubted as his intelligence. He had a will of his own, a soldier. The Colonel of the regiment testifies that "upon parade, after he had been a year in the service, he always gave heed to *Attention!* With his head obliquely to the front, his right eye directly turned upon the person in command, he would listen and obey orders, noting time accurately. After parade had been dismissed and the men were engaged in doing any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one pound per day. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength, and be utterly prostrated. Sometimes attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of a return of the disease. The cure was permanent. In all, even physicians, to marvelous, that for a time I was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I am constitutionally regenerated. Can a DYSPEPSIA CURE do more than this?

I am pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Church, Allegheny, Pa. Feb. 26, 1866.

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mh22-lawdly

THE VETERAN EAGLE.

"Old Abe's" Aquiline Namesake—Our Nation's Representative Bird—The Most Distinguished Representative from Wisconsin.

We say the most distinguished delegate from Wisconsin, without prejudice to the gallant and able Boys in Blue from that State, who brought him hither. But they will all, we know, be proud of the overwhelming prominence in public favor and attention accorded to the famous representative of their brave and glorious soldiers—"Old Abe," the WAR EAGLE of the Eighth regiment of veteran volunteers. This renowned bird was the hero of the Convention yesterday morning, and of the procession at night. We feel under a special obligation to give him an extended and eulogistic notice, for the reason that he paid the COMMERCIAL a marked and enthusiastic compliment as he passed our office; for, when his escort—following the example of nearly every delegation that had gone before—loudly cheered us, Abe clapped his huge and powerful wings, in unison with their hurrahs, and screamed a wild and piercing note of greeting!

THE LIFE OF "OLD ABE."

We therefore propose to present a graphic biography of this celebrated fowl, whom we have taken as the ornithological type of American character. It is condensed from a paper published in that charming juvenile magazine, *Our Young Folks*, and is from the polished, graceful pen of Miss MARIA S. CUMMINS. This gifted writer says of him:

You will see that I call the hero of my story a Veteran Eagle; but you must not on that account imagine him an old, decrepit bird, with drooping wings, subdued spirits, and an eye dimmed by age; for, on the contrary, he is still active, keen-sighted, and young,—as much the king of birds as ever. In fact, he is no more and no less a veteran than all our brave young officers and privates, who, though mere boys, have won the title of veterans by the experience they have had, and the service they have done in camps and on battle fields; for you must know that the Wisconsin Eagle is a soldier, has served three years, been in fifteen battles, and done good service to his country.

HIS RACE AND HABITS.

He belonged to the Bald Head, or more correctly the White Headed family, a species who in some respects are all young veterans, inasmuch as, at three or four years old, their head feathers, which were originally brown, have become snowy white, giving them a dignified and venerable appearance. Their other name of Bald Head is derived from a spot between the beak and eyes, which is almost wholly destitute of feathers, so that the Bald Eagle, which is the emblem of America, assumes in his youth the honors which belong to a bald head and a hoary crown, although one would think he might wait longer for them, as the eagle is a very long-lived bird, instances having been known of his living to be a hundred years old.

ABE'S CAPTURE AND ENLISTMENT.

They are a fish-eating family by nature, these Bald-Heads, so it is not strange that many of their race should have taken up their abode in the neighborhood of our great lakes, where fish are abundant, and that our eaglet should have first seen the light somewhere in the region of Lake Superior. Here, when quite young, he was taken from the nest in Chippewa county, by a Chippewa Indian, in the month of July, 1861, and was sold by a farmer near by for a bushel of corn. This new owner says that during the few weeks he kept Abe under the gate yard fat and saucy, and that, whilst watching his belligerent freaks among his other domestic animals, the idea came day "struck him like a brick" that his eagle should go to the war. Acting on this idea, he took him to Eau Claire, and offered him for sale to Company C, of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers.

This new companion in arms was not accepted without due consideration. His merits were well weighed. His eyes, claws, muscles, voice—all underwent examination; but the debate ended in his favor, and the new recruit, having thus passed muster, was finally purchased by a citizen of Eau Claire.

"RALLY ROUND THE EAGLE."

This piece was one of no little honor, being next in rank to that of the regimental flag. Indeed, during the three years that followed,—that is, to the end of the war,—it came to take precedence of the flag itself; for the eagle is our national emblem; and, with all honor to the tri-colored flag, the regiment soon came to look upon their eagle as a more perfect representative yet of everything for which they were fighting. So the royal bird became in some sense their leader; and I think it not improbable that "Rally round the Eagle, boys!" was one of their battle cries.

INFLUENCE ON THE SOLDIERS.

Wherever Company C went they were sure to be cheered and welcomed with peculiar enthusiasm. By the time they arrived at Madison on their way to active service, the novel character of their presiding genius had excited universal interest, and already they and their eagle enjoyed a notoriety for which, thus far, the brave fellows were indebted to the eagle, rather than the eagle to them. That he was in full sympathy with his comrades and the cause in which they were engaged was evident from the beginning. When Company C, or the Eau Claire Badgers, as they were then called, marched into Camp Randall, where the Seventh and part of the Eighth Wisconsin regiments were already assembled, they and their eagle were received with an outburst of cheers; and the men thronging to the entrance of the camp, as Abe, defied flight and left while they passed in, the musicians playing Yankee Doodle. The eagle, who has a listening ear for music, looked on with majestic gravity, at this moment seemed inspired with the common enthusiasm, and, seizing in his beak one of the little flags attached to his perch, he spread and flapped his wings, and continued them during the march until borne to the Colonel's quarters. It was a singular fact that for Abe was a singular fact that for War was a singular fact that for War was a continuance in the service, similarly affected by any rivalry on the part of his own regiment, but quite indifferent to the martial airs of any other troops in his vicinity. It was no wonder that the soldiers were proud of their eagle, and believed in him as a bird of good omen. The Eau Claire Badgers no sooner had voted themselves the Eau Claire Eagles, and the Eighth Wisconsin was soon known everywhere as the Eagle Regiment.

NAMED AND DECORATED.

While at Madison, the eagle was honored by thousands of visitors of high and low degree. One of the officers had by this time bestowed on him the name of Old Abe, as a term of war in the country, and which well becomes the gallant veteran. He had also been sworn into the United States service,—a ceremony which consisted in putting around his neck a stout cord of red, white and blue, and decorating his breast with a rosette of the same colors. Being now a national bird, he was furnished at the expense with a new perch, consisting of a shaft about five feet long, surmounted by a shield in the form of a bouclier, on which the stars and stripes were painted, and above it a cross-piece on which the eagle sat. This perch, which was used throughout the war, and is worn and battered by service, is still preserved by the State as an army relic.

APPARENT INVULNERABILITY.

An eagle-bearer was regularly appointed, whose duty it was to superintend and care for the bird, and carry him at the head of the company. This duty devolved on several of the boys in succession, and was one always eagerly sought and claimed. Company C was also the regimental color company, and when the regiment formed in line the eagle was always on the left of the color bearer. He shared all the battles of the regiment, and was exposed to all their perils; and yet not one of the eagles all injury, but not a color-bearer or eagle-bearer of the regiment—though fifteen antagonists marked was ever shot down. Once or twice Old Abe was grazed by a bullet, or had a few tail feathers shot away; but that was a trifle. He was not disabled in any engagement, and the soldiers were almost justified in the belief that he had a charmed life.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAVE YARD NOTICE.—The owners of lots in Kerr's Grave Yard are requested to meet in the Lecture Room of the Third United Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Brown,) on Diamond street, on SATURDAY the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of the Committee.

JAMES HOBB,
JOHN MAFFETT,
M. TINDLE,
Committee.

se27r

THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the Allegheny County Teachers' Association, next

Saturday, Sept. 29, at 10 O'Clock, A. M., in the Fourth Ward School House, Penn street.

EXERCISES AS FOLLOWS:
1. Discussion: Subject—What are the best methods Teaching History. Disputants—Messrs. A. Burtt, H. J. Scurrs, J. E. Ayres.
2. Essay by Miss Alice Verner.
3. Address, by Rev. Mr. Dickerson.

se28-2t

UNION REPUBLICAN MEETING.

AT

MANSFIELD,

THIS EVENING, AT 6 O'CLOCK.

Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
Capt. C. W. McHENRY,

Will address the meeting.

JOHN H. STEWART,
Chairman Com. on Meetings and Speakers.
E. A. MONTOOTH, Secretary.

se28 1t

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY. Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.

THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting

U. S. 7-30 NOTES,

1st SERIES, INTO

U.S. 5 20 GOLD BEARING BONDS

Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.

au28-ym D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

OPENING—

MISS L. W. TAYLOR

Opens THURSDAY, October 1, handsome FRENCH BONNETS, besides her own manufacturing. Round Hats, Gladiators, Cataline and Rigel, Ostrich and Willow Feathers, and all kinds of FRENCH NOTIONS.

se27-n 44 FEDERAL ST. Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

A CONTROLLING INTEREST

In an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in the city of St. Louis, Mo., now and for many years past in active operation, and employing a large establishment, being principally engaged in house building work. Further information may be obtained of Messrs. CLAFF, BENNETT & CO., No. 151 North second street, St. Louis, Mo.

se27-1t* MESSRS. R. L. PARKINSTOCK & CO'S.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

A DRUG STORE

In one of the best locations in Western Pennsylvania, will be a long established and profitable business, within eight miles of Pittsburgh. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at

se27-6t* 84 WOOD ST.

J. B. WILLIAMS. O. W. COWAN.

WILLIAMS & COWAN,

PLASTIC SLATE CEMENT ROOFERS.

They keep on hand a large supply of

Roofing Materials, Slate Cement, Felt, Roofing Paints and Varnishes.

Prompt attention given to the Roofing business of fices, No. 253 Penn street, and National Hotel Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. se27-y

TO MARKET GARDENERS.

FOR RENT.

A new two story DWELLING HOUSE of six rooms, with fine large cellar. The house is situated on the Orchard of 10 acres, with interesting land for the cultivation of vegetables. The fruit is of the choicest kinds, embracing a large variety of Pears, (dwarf and standard) Peaches, Apples and Cherries. Also, about 50 Grape Vines in full bearing. Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. Further particulars can be had by calling on the city and within 1½ miles of it. Possession given immediately. Also a new house of two large rooms with cellar, erected with 8 fire or more acres as may be desired, of very rich sunny land. All of this property is well watered and the very best of manure for fruit and early vegetables. Possession given immediately. Apply to or address P. FOURTH, Jr., or to T. J. BIGHAM, Mount Washington.

se27-y

FLOWERS.

My Flowers, heretofore kept at the Jewelry Store of Messrs. McFadden & Co., will hereafter be furnished at the Horticultural Rooms, No. 78 Fifth street, where a constant supply will be kept on hand. Special orders for

BOUQUETS, BRIDAL SETS,
WREATHS, BASKETS,
CROSSES, FLORAL DESIGNS,
CUT FLOWERS, &c.,

Left as above, or at the Green House, Woods' Run, Mechanicsburg, will receive prompt attention.

se27-y JAMES McKAIN.

BOOKS AND PAPER

Kay & Company

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

AND

PAPER DEALERS,

55 Wood St.,

Next door to the corner of Third and nearly opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Wholesale and Retail

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Dealers,

TO OUR LARGE STOCK OF

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WRITING PAPERS,
BLUE AND SRAPING,
BONNET BOARDS,
SCHOOL STATIONERY,
OFFICE STATIONERY,
ENVELOPES, BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
SLATES AND INK,
MARBLED PAPERS AND SIGNS,
DIRECTION CARDS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PRINTING CARDS,

GUNN, DUNTON & SCRIBNER and SPENCERS PATENT PENS ON HAND. Dealers will find a full line of other articles in our line, which we are prepared to offer to the trade at the

LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

ORDERS BY MAIL will meet with prompt attention.

C. C. MELLOR & CO.,

se27 51 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

ALISOP'S LONDON ALE.

BYASS, LONDON PORTER, JEFFREY'S SCOTCH ALE.—We have at present one of the finest stocks of imported Malt Liquors in the country. Being of the excellence and acknowledged superiority to all other tonics, has created a demand that is unexampled in the annals of trade.

They stimulate the digestive organs and invigorate the entire system in a wonderful degree.

Sold by the bottle dozen or case, only at McCLARAN & ELLIOTT'S, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street. se19

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION

TO THE

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine OF THE AGE.

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for almost fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one pound per day. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength, and be utterly prostrated. Sometimes attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of a return of the disease. The cure was permanent. In all, even physicians, to marvelous, that for a time I was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I am constitutionally regenerated. Can a DYSPEPSIA CURE do more than this?

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THE

Emerson Piano.

There are many persons who desire to possess a Piano, who do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make of instrument, and yet would only have a good, substantial one. Such customers visit our rooms almost daily, and to meet their wants we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced Pianos that are made in the United States. The result is that we have found the Pianos made by W. P. Emerson, *to be the best Pianos for the price, and the cheapest good Pianos that are made.* They are most substantially built, on the soundest acoustic principles; the wood used is of the best quality and properly seasoned; the tone is rich, round, full and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic; each one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They will stand well in tune and wear well in every particular; this we know from actual experience. The difference in price between the Emerson Piano and the more costly makes, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture consistent with excellence, and a saving of labor on those parts which neither effect the tone or durability. We do not pretend that the "EMERSON" is the lowest priced piano that is made, for there are many that can be bought at a less price. Such pianos (which do not deserve to be called pianos,) we do not keep, as we have found out by our own and others' experience that they are so poorly made that they soon give way, lose their tone, become harsh and discordant, and give no satisfaction to a customer, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano any one can buy. We do not and will not keep them for sale. Finding the "EMERSON" to be such desirable Pianos we at once secured the exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made special contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, we can offer them at unusually advantageous rates. All persons desiring the *best cheap Piano* in the market, should not fail to examine the "Emersons" before purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers, and cash customers. Send for circular and prices.

C. C. MELLOR & CO.,

se27 51 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

ALISOP'S LONDON ALE.

BYASS, LONDON PORTER, JEFFREY'S SCOTCH ALE.—We have at present one of the finest stocks of imported Malt Liquors in the country. Being of the excellence and acknowledged superiority to all other tonics, has created a demand that is unexampled in the annals of trade.

They stimulate the digestive organs and invigorate the entire system in a wonderful degree.

Sold by the bottle dozen or case, only at McCLARAN & ELLIOTT'S, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street. se19

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKEN SAYS IN RELATION

TO THE

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine OF THE AGE.

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh:—I take great pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for almost fifteen years, at some periods much more than others, I have been entirely cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. My friends know that of late years my case was an extreme one. I had great suffering from eating any kind of food, and on an average would vomit about one pound per day. When the severe attacks would come, I would lose all strength, and be utterly prostrated. Sometimes attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I knew not what it was to pass five consecutive hours without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting, gradually all soreness passed away, and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food set upon the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of a return of the disease. The cure was permanent. In all, even physicians, to marvelous, that for a time I was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now well convinced that I have been not merely relieved, but permanently cured, that I am constitutionally regenerated. Can a DYSPEPSIA CURE do more than this?

I am pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Church, Allegheny, Pa. Feb. 26, 1866.

ISAAC AIKEN.

The above testimonial of DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fifth street.

Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.

mh22-lawdly

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE

The most durable, at

au28 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE

The most simple, at

27 FIFTH STREET

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" SEWING MACHINE

THE BEST. At 27 FIFTH STREET.

THE "WHEELER & WILSON" THE ONLY Family Sewing Machine,

At 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SUMNER & CO.

LAKE TROUT.

50 half barrels fine Lake Trout, in store and for sale by

JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON.
141 and 143 First street.

se26

TURN-TABLE APPLE PARING MACHINES.—Just received—20 dozen of the original Turn-Table Apple Paring Machines, and for sale by

JAMES BOWN.
136 Wood street.

se26-T&Sdo

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOOK FOR IT,

Wait For It,

SEE IT.

For Two Days Longer.

S.B.HOWES'

GREAT

European Circus

S. B. HOWE respectfully informs the public that he has returned to America after an absence of seven years in Europe, bringing to this country the

Most Complete Circus

The world has ever seen, combining all the great Equestrian Performers of England and Continental Europe, numbering nearly

100 Male and Female Artistes

And will exhibit in

ALLEGHENY CITY,

For Two Days Longer.

FRIDAY

AND

SATURDAY,

September 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Admission ..... 50 Cents.
Children under 10... 25 Cents.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

Special Announcement.

Mr. HOWES, with a desire to gratify the universal public, as well as his immediate patrons, and makes a

GRAND

Gratuitous Exhibition

THIS MORNING,

Which the people of Europe flocked by thousands from distances of ten to twenty miles to witness, and the FARRAN, more brilliant than ever before by the addition of the Queen of Chivalry, or the Splendors of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, in this grand procession will appear the GRAND EQUESTRIAN QUADRILLE, by the FULL OPERA BAND, followed by the BEAUTIFUL TABLEAU CAR, carrying a

Living Lion in the Streets,

And containing an allegorical tableau of the Triumphal America, represented by a beautiful female figure, richly and classically draped. At the feet of the figure, a lamb and lion, in the grand living Lion, trained by Mr. Crockett, of world-wide fame, the whole forming a tableau representing Europe, Asia, Africa and America, with Justice standing by

The Daily Commercial

The Producers' Bank, Chicago.

The Chicago Times of Saturday, referring to the failure of this institution, says: Mr. Harvey Doolittle, the President of the bank, had represented, it is said, only the day before his failure, to members of the clearing House Association, that the bank was possessed of a paid up capital of $100,000. He also suted that the condition of the bank was as good as that of any other bank in proportion to its business and capital. It appears also that his last sworn statement to the auditor of the State represents the paid up capital as above stated. It is now reported that at the very time Mr. Doolittle was making these representations to member of the Clearing House Association, he had given orders to his clerks to receive no more deposits, thus placing himself in a very awkward light, to say the least.

It is impossible at present to state the liabilities of the institution. It is known that the Mechanics' National Bank has drafts amounting to $4,500; the Fourth National to the amount of $5,000; and the Bank of Montreal to the amount of $15,000.

According to Mr. Doolittle's statement to various parties within the last three or four days, the assets of his bank should be about $180,000.

All that is left of this amount is about $50,000 of indorsed paper and securities. Correspondents at the East have telegraphed that there is nothing in New York banks to pay the drafts above referred to, and that the parties holding such drafts must protect themselves as well as they can at home.

It is said that Mr. Doolittle gained considerable credit by representing that a fine house in which he lived, on Wabash Avenue, was his own, whereas it now appears that an assignment was made of it some time ago to his brother.

Mr. Doolittle has made an assignment to Messrs. Spafford, Borden & McDaid.

The matter, as stated, is the subject of much debate among business men, and the opinion is generally expressed that Mr. Doolittle has been acting a disinterestable part, and wilfully deceived business men, while he knew that he was on the verge of insolvency.

Improvements in the Art of War.

The English have for a long time been engaged in a series of costly experiments of firing at iron targets. The great difficulty to be surmounted was the driving of a shell through iron armor-plating. A solid shot, after being driven through the iron plating, did but little harm inside a vessel. But let a shell get between decks, and the probability is that it will make sad havoc among the crew, if not a total destruction of the vessel by explosion. This was a matter, well worthy of costly experiments, and they have succeeded. Joseph Whitworth, the inventor of the Whitworth gun, did it, and others have done it since. To do it, it was necessary to make the shells of steel in order to pierce the iron, and the cost of a steel shell for large ordnance ranged from $50 to $100. By experimenting, this has all been obviated by the discovery that "chilled," when cast, is hard as steel and tough as wrought iron. This chilled shot was tried at Shoeburyness on August 24th, and the first steel, fired went through what is called a Warrior target, which was built of the ordinary 1½ inch plate, with eighteen inches teak backing, and an inner iron skin, supported by powerful ribs strengthened with angle irons. The firing was from the ordinary 7-inch muzzle-loading, wrought-iron gun, which may be called a 110 pounder. The distance from the target was two hundred yards, and the powder used was the full battery charge of twenty-two pounds.

This chilled iron shell was invented by Major Palliser, of the British army. Out of five descriptions of shells experimented with, his was the only one that went through the target. The fate of the Palliser chilled iron shells was to go through and through the iron target, splintering the 18 inch thick teak-backing into fragments. The second broke up after it had passed through. A few weeks before, it had been tried against the celebrated Bellerophon target, six inches of iron, with twenty-two inches of teak, and an iron inner skin an inch thick, and went right through all of it. These experiments show that the iron clads are now as ineffient, at certain distances, as the condemned "wooden walls."

THE CITY OF BOSTON.—The two-hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the foundation of Boston fell on Monday last, September 17th; and on the same day it was published in the daily journals that the increase in the value of property there, in twelve months, is $43,402,570,—which is a pretty fair year's savings. The increase in six years is $138,501,316, say $100,000,000 reckoned in gold. The gain in a year is thus divided,—real estate, $24,138,315 personal property, $19,264,255. The total valuation is $413,382,345, out no valuation ever is up to the truth, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that exact returns would show the amount to be $450,000,000. The total taxes for the year 1866-7 foot up to $5,274,481. The rate of taxation is $13 per $1,000, a decrease of $2 80 in a year; and as the value of property increases so fast, the rate of taxation must fall much lower in a year or two. Considerable property is not included in the valuation, such as city property, that of numerous institutions, federal stocks, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Stage Manager.....J. THORPE.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

Benefit of the talented young California Tragedian,

MR. FRANK MAYO,

Who will appear for the first time here as HAMLET, with a support of cast unequaled,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Shakspeare's sublime Five Act Tragedy,

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet, the Prince.....Mr. Frank Mayo.

Saturday Afternoon—Grand Matinee when will be repeated the grand Fairy Spectacle of the NAIAD QUEEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence, the only true and original representatives of the Irish Boy and Yankee Girl.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

A. W. C. SMYTHE.....Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

Tremendous reception of the only living true I grese, native of Erin's clear skies, the great CABLETON, who will appear THIS EVENING in his own original Budget of Comicality. The Great Combination in an entire new bill including the nautical drama entitled BLACK EYED SUSAN.

PROF. COWPER'S

Fashionable Dancing Academy.

WILKINS HALL, Fourth street. Days of Tuition—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Ladies', Misses' and Misses' class at 3 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen's class on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at 7½ o'clock.

This beautiful accomplishment, the poetry of motion, connected with all the most fashionable parlor and ball room dances, will be surely taught to pupils in the rules of social etiquette so as to enable them to move with ease and grace in the most refined circles. Prof. Cowper guarantees success to all who may attend his classes, regardless of natural taste and talent. What nature has neglected Art will accomplish.

Prof. Cowper can be seen daily at the above Hall or at the St. Charles Hotel, where circulars and full particulars can be obtained. se15-7ins

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES0 THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Circulars and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have a window one of the same. 1628-1y

NOTICES.

☞ **NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL** meeting of the Stockholders of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY, for the Election of Directors, will be held as provided by the amended by-laws of the Company—at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES M. COOPER,
se12-tf Secy. and Treasurer Nat. Mining Co.

☞ **NOTICE—The Tax on Incomes and Licenses** is now due. If not paid before the 5th of October, the penalty of the law must be enforced. The tax on manufactures and profits for the month of July must be paid on or before the 30th inst. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. G. McCANDLESS,
Collector 23d Pa. District.
OFFICE: No. 67 Water st., Allegheny. se19-td

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, }
September 14th, 1866. }

☞ **ELECTION—THE STOCK-**HOLDERS of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified that an election of three persons to serve as Trustees of the Company for 3 years, and of one person to serve as trustee for 1 year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the first day of October, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock, noon, and 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.
se15-td

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE. JAS. S. M'CLELLAND. SAM'L H. DRUIT

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, Dye stuffs Carbon Oil, etc. Standard and Patent Medicines. Their trade is large, well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my8

J. C. MATTERN,

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Smithfield and Third sts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION DEVOTED TO

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

AND FAMILY RECIPES.

PARK & BRILL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes. Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.

NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,

mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO jy3

FISH. FISH. FISH. FISH.

10 kits Prime New Mess Mackerel, put up for family use.
2 boxes very fine Codfish.
To arrive and for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE.
346 Liberty street.
se25

ALE COCKS, ALE COCKS.—JUST received, a full supply of Ale Cocks, both fast and loose keys. For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
se24-15ins 130 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. BESS.....Director.

Farewell Benefit and last night but one, of

MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

On which occasion he will render his great impersonation of

THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

In Charles Gaylor's Great Irish Romance of that title, with

MRS. WILLIAMS as NELLEY NOLAN.

Saturday Afternoon—Grand 25c Matinee. Mr. Barney Williams will appear, on this occasion, in one of his greatest characters.

MASONIC HALL.

FOR ONE WEEK.

First Appearance in Pittsburgh of the celebrated

SPAULDING BROTHERS,

VOCALISTS, HARPISTS, VIOLINISTS, AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1st,

AND FIVE FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

N. B.—Further particulars will be duly published. se25-y

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. BESS.....Director

Important Extra Announcement.

The Director takes pleasure in announcing that long pending negotiations have finally culminated in an engagement with the

RITCHINGS

English Opera Troupe.

Now performing with great success at the

Academy of Music, Philadelphia,

For a brief season of GRAND ENGLISH OPERA, at this House, commencing on

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1st,

During which the most brilliant and successful operas in the English repertoire will be presented.

The Ritchings English Opera Troupe

Is now in a most complete state of organization, embracing in its list of artistes some of the finest operatic talent of the English school known in Europe or America. A GRAND CHORUS OF 40 VOICES, AN EXCELLENT ORCHESTRA, and all the requisites for rendering Grand Opera in our Native Tongue, with as great satisfaction to the musical ear as has ever been furnished by the best foreign organizations of modern times.

The Ritchings English Opera Troupe is the first complete organization that has ever attempted the rendition in America of Grand Opera in English, our own familiar tongue, through which we are enabled to combine the pleasure of listening to the gems of the great masters and understanding the creations of the dramatist, without the use of the unintelligible libretto.

The success of this excellent troupe during the past week at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, has been most unequivocal. The vast auditorium of that magnificent structure has been crowded by the fashion and wealth of the Quaker City, and every opera that has been given has been received with universal satisfaction.

The Subscription List for the season at the Opera House will commence at 9 o'clock on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 26th inst., at M'ELROY'S Music Store, 81 Wood street. The season will consist of Twelve Nights, and the

Scale of Prices will Range as Follows:

A secured Orchestra Chair for the season.....$18 00
A secured Parquette Chair for the season.....12 00
A secured Dress Circle Chair for the season.....9 00
A secured Chair in either place for six alternate nights, commencing with the first of second, at one half of the above rates.
A secured Orchestra Chair for a single night.....$2 00
A secured Parquette Chair for a single night.....1 50
A secured Dress Circle chair for a single night 1 00
ADMISSION—Parquette, $1 00; Dress Circle, 75c; Gallery, 35c. se24

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the centre of the city, near the Sharpsburg station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lawrenceville Plank Road to East Liberty passes through the property. The improvements are a handsome cottage Dwelling, a substantial Stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence, having a river front of about 180 rods. For further particulars, apply to

TIERNAN & HAY, Attys. at Law,
aug31-tf 81 Fourth street.

WORLEY FURNACE

AND

SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES

OF

IRON LAND,

IN

DICKSON COUNTY,

AT

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of decrees of the Chancery Court at Nashville, Tennessee, in the case of A. C. Stockard, Administrator, &c., vs. the Heirs and Creditors of James L. Bell, deceased, I will sell at public auction at the COURT HOUSE, in the city of NASHVILLE, on

SATURDAY, October 13, 1866,

The tracts of IRON LAND containing, together, 7,210 Acres, and known as the WORLEY FURNACE LANDS, lying on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, in Dickson county, about forty-five miles west of Nashville.

Worley Furnace was originally built in 1844, by Montgomery Bell, and it was run from that time until about 1859. There is an inexhaustible amount of the finest quality of ORE close to the Furnace, and the metal manufactured always commanded the highest price. Over Four Thousand Acres of the lands are heavily covered with fine timber, and the greater portion of the remainder is growing thickly with young trees, which will soon be suitable for coal.

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad runs through the tract making it within easy distance of Nashville. Any further information in regard to these lands will be furnished on application to the undersigned at Nashville.

THE TERMS OF SALE are One, Two and Three Years Credit, with interest from the day of sale. Notes required, with personal security, and lien retained. Sale free from redemption.

MORTON B. HOWELL, C. & M.
se5-td

COAL WORKS

FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 23 of October, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., I will sell my COAL WORKS, situate on the premises, in Westmoreland county, all the right, title and interest of CHARLES SEIBERT, deceased, in the Coal Works situated in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, on the Monongahela river four miles above Monongahela city, and one mile below Webster, known as the Union Coal Works. The above Coal Works are among the best and most productive in the country, being now in full operation. Attached to them are a number of dwelling houses. There are forty cars, with axles etc., used in working the mines, and seventeen coal flats.

The decedent owned ten fourteenths of the works, and the remaining four fourteenths can also be purchased if desired. For particulars inquire of

JOSEPH SEIBERT,
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT,
Administrators.

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
71 Grant st., Attorney. se17-td

A RARE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS—

FOR SALE.

A STEAM ENGINE SHOP, forty feet front by seventy-eight feet deep, two stories high, with blacksmith and pattern shop, sixteen by fifty-eight feet, two stories high, with ground and buildings complete, and steam engine and boiler. Also, three planing machines, three double gear press drilling machines, seven turning lathes, one large chucking lathe, seven screw cutting machines, twenty vices, with blacksmith tools and fan, and several sets of engine patterns of the latest approved style. Also, other tools and fixtures too numerous to mention. All in complete running order, and a good trade established. Inquire of NUTTALL & KIRKPATRICK, Engineers, corner of Water street and Middle alley, Allegheny City, Pa. se17-8s

HOUSE FOR SALE—

THE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,

Situate 165 Second street. Terms easy. Apply to

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
se21-tf 71 Grant street.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
aug4-tf Attorney at Law.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
my24-eod3f 115 Penn street.

$1,100 SMALL FARM of four acres of Land, underlaid with Coal, with a new Frame Dwelling, a never failing spring of water, bearing about 46 trees of assorted kinds of grafted fruit, all under good fence, situate 4½ miles from Carnegie's Washington county, Pa. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of

se3 G. S. BATES,
Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

THE ORCHARD ON MONTGOM-ERY HILL is offered

FOR SALE,

In LOTS CONTAINING ONE ACRE, or more if desired.

This property presents unusual inducements to those who wish to secure the advantages of a home in the country, easy of access, in a pleasant neighborhood and pure atmosphere, and within a few minutes' drive of the business centers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

For further information, inquire of

J. S. & A. P. MORRISON,
se22-1w Attorneys at Law, No. 142 Fourth street.

J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 20 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH PA.

DIE SINKING STAMPS, Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, & SEAL PRESSES.

B. LIEBER,

IMPORTER OF

Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.

No. 111 S. WATER ST., below Chestnut,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKY. se15-y-m

FOR SALE—

A FINE, WELL BROKEN

Chestnut Bay Mare,

And a good TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS. Apply at
se22-s NO. 80 WOOD STREET.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Find ings, &c.

Also, Always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes Office and Salesroom, 125 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. [ap4-1m

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.

94 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the

Dry Goods Line,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of

Prints,
American Delains,
Standard Sheetings bleached and brown,
Tickings,
Ginghams,
Canton Flannels,
Apron Checks,
Shirting Checks,
Colored Drills, &c.

FLANNELS,

PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.

White and Colored BED BLANKETS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

CLOAKINGS,

&C., &C., &C.

FRENCH, GERMAN & ENGLISH FANCY DRESS GOODS.

Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.

NOTIONS,

A Full and Complete Assortment.

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

FALL FASHIONS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

Will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will EVER RETAIN their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary Skirts are CAST ASIDE as USELESS. Their COMBINE comfort, durability and economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.

Warerooms and Office: Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York.
se11-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING AND SUMMER

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JAMES P. TANNER,

No. 56 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Is just receiving his large and well selected stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS AND STRAW GOODS

Most of which are made expressly for him and warranted

PRIME GOOD GOODS,

Which he will sell by the case or dozen at Eastern prices. Orders carefully and promptly attended to

CALL AND EXAMINE.

J. P. TANNER,

je24-3m 56 WOOD STREET.

GENTLEMAN'S CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
No. 124 Smithfield st., fourth door from Virgin Alley

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

No. 24 St. Clair street,

A large and well selected stock of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Boots, Gaiters, Balmorals, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices.

ap26-6meod JOHN SNODGRASS.

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELE-BRATED WINES

Brandies and Wine Bitters,

Los Angeles, California.

These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importation, especially our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Sweet), "Mound Vineyard." Also, Sparkling Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sansevain Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or by the case, by

CARMICK & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.
aug17-m

DRY GOODS--WHOLESALE

M'ELROY.

No.

Basement.

3-4 BROWNS,
7-8 BROWNS,
4-4 BROWNS,
9-4 BROWNS,
3-4 BLEACHED,
7-8 BLEACHED,
4-4 BLEACHAD,
8-4 BLEACHED,
10-4 BLEACHED,
AMERICAN CRASH,
RUSSIA CRASH,
HUCKABACK TOWELING,
BATTING,
WADDING,
BAGS,
PLAIN RED FLANNELS,
TWILLED RED FLANNELS,
PLAIN YELLOW FLANNELS,
PLAIN WHITE FLANNELS,
PLAIN GRAY FLANNELS,
TWILLED BLUE FLANNELS,
MINERS' FLANNELS,
BLEACH'D CANTON FLANNELS
UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS.
GRAY CANTON FLANNELS,
BLUE CANTON FLANNELS,
BROWN CANTON FLANNELS,
PRINTED CANTON FLANNELS,
WHITE BLANKETS,
COLORED BLANKETS, &c., &c.

An Immense

ATTORNEYS.

W. B. COOK.....JAMES EVANS

COOK & EVANS,

Attorneys at Law and Claim Agents,

OFFICE, KUHN'S LAW BUILDING
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special attention given to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions and Back Pay under the old and new Acts.
aug3-ym

A. C. PATTERSON,

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, September 28, 1866.

[Continued from First Page.]

now like him. Not upon the Irish or the Germans, for they do not like him, nor upon the soldiers who also do not like him. I believe, my friends, that of these thirteen hundred thousand men, at least one million would stand by the American Congress and not by Andrew Johnson, should the moment come when they will have to assume a warlike patch in which these one million of soldiers will show that they are on the right side. They will declare by their vote that they are now and forever good citizens of this Republic. That of the land, for Congress and for the amendments proposed to the people, and not for Andrew Johnson and the few military regard to this Convention of soldiers at Cleveland, you will allow me to say only a few words. You see there were men there of the regular army and men there of the irregular army, [Laughter.] There was General Gordon Granger and a few there. I do not know much about them because I did not see or hear much of them from 1861 to 1866. But, my friends, I do know one very particular act in the Presidency of this newly formed political military organization called in the common language of the people, "Butter-bread Brigade." [Great laughter.] The honorable gentleman who is the presiding officer of this "Butter-bread Brigade," is a former Major General of the United States, and as I would add as a matter of information, is a regular officer and a graduate of West Point. As he is a Major General by the power of the United States, I would say that the "Butter-bread Brigade" should be promoted to a "Butter-bread Corps." Now, I say to you that the President of the United States loses his policy on the people, and I have shown you that nowhere upon this people be found, except, perhaps, in Cleveland, or South of Mason and Dixon's line, and therefore, you may rely upon it, that when at Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, will see that he will have no policy, he will reflect a little and beat a hasty retreat. I have no regard in the least for the selection of his plans and ideas. Certainly, Andrew Johnson said he was defiant to the contrary to realize his policy. Do you know that there were some people who had the same idea that Lee marched into the State of Maryland? His soldiers said, "we will conquer them in this North or die in the attempt." Now, I suppose that many of them have died in the attempt, when they came to Gettysburg. Some died at Antietam, when Lee marched to conquer the North. I for my part would not counsel Mr. Johnson to die in the attempt. Some died at Antietam, as soon as he comes to do any harm, I would like to see him live a long time, so that he can see now miserably his policy will die. Fellow citizens, you have in your citizens the power to make peace as you made war. It is not only a question of ideas but of facts. I believe that every man who desires to make this a united Union party triumphant, will have to show his face at the great demonstrations of the Northern people, so that not only at the North but at the South the effect will be felt, and these men, who to day conspire against you, will be put behind. It is with you, the laborer, and the workman, and the man of science, with you and with you the women, its with you the whole people. Then we must consider this question of peace or war, and I tell you that when you begin to come out as you do to day, you will see that will reverberate like thunder tones, not only throughout these great United States, but throughout all the nations. I tell you that the Emperor in Mexico will shew to the people of European nations and such Princes as Louis Napoleon that the people of this country are not only friendly to war, but in peace; and that they will not allow in their borders a man to rise and say "I am the State," and "I am the people." And you will see that there will not be much safety for them beyond the Gulf of Mexico. And I assure you that not only Maj. General Granger, and his friends; that not only the copperheads that are on the list, will strike their colors and run, but that this Emperor in Mexico will strike in his flag and go, for the people of the American Republic, to come forward, and fall in, saying, "Behold, we have come because you have an opinion to maintain, to vote for and to fight for, and this shall be your watchword."

Retirement of General Banks.

When the applause with which General Sigel's speech was received had subsided, Gen. Banks again mounted the stand, and stated that he must retire from the assemblage, as he had to take the train for home. He thanked the people for the cordial and hospitable manner in which he and all others of the Soldiers' Convention had been received, and also for the very kind and generous manner in which he had been received as a speaker on that stand. The people, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny had proved, by the magnificent reception they had accorded to the representatives of the army and navy, that they were devoted heart and soul to the principle for which the Boys in Blue had fought and suffered. Again he thanked them, and would bear away with him the kind, fraternal, patriotic spirit found in Pittsburgh and the great Loyal Convention. Gen. Cochrane, of New York, would take his place as presiding officer.

Bowing his farewell, General Banks retired amid applause, and left the platform and the grounds.

General Cochrane, of New York, stepped upon the platform and stated to the audience that they would now be addressed by a distinguished and eloquent gentleman from New Jersey—that State which had at last been fully restored to the Union. [Applause.]

General Cochrane then introduced to the assemblage Major W. R. Pangborn, of New Jersey, editor of the Jersey City *Times*.

Speech of Maj. Pangborn.

Major Pangborn was received with loud applause, and when quiet was restored, congratulated the people assembled upon the grand loyalty and enthusiasm displayed by them in the magnificent demonstration. He (the "humble individual") who has been recently swinging around the circle, were here now, he would find a circle to swing in that he could not possibly get around. [Applause.] This individual would find himself in situations even more embarrassing before he had done with the people at this end of the line. Andrew Johnson has said much during his progress about "stars." Before October has passed he will see even more "stars" than he has distributed on his way to Salt Lake and back. [Laughter.] No Washington again.

The speaker returned his cordial and heartfelt thanks for the reception afforded him and his fellow-delegates from all parts of the country. The people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny had won gratitude from all the members of this Convention too great for expression. But let the citizens hereabouts come to Jersey. It is safe now for loyal people to come there, though many as yet are unable to comprehend the fact. Cheers.] Come to Jersey, and the reception will be reciprocated as far as possible. The people will endeavor to make the pretty girls from the Quaker State with girls and pretty, and the loyal men with others as devoted to the principles of the Union.

Why has this immense throng assembled here to-day? Why have men left their business, and women their homes? Because now every citizen has come to and related that he is the owner of the public property, and that they must look to the interests and welfare of the nation. I was only recently that this was understood by the people. Now we have taken the line home to all understandings, and now every one feels that if he would perpetuate and keep from peril he has fallen where he is, he is united in such terrible cost, every one must see to its welfare. Suffice it to say that the great issue has been "Has any man, President or Congressman, the right to take away from the people the power to guard the ballot?" The verdict has already been given as to Andrew Johnson, and there is no need to discuss the question. It is only left for me to say, as I myself has failed to observe and make a note of the fact, that the people didn't intend to vote at any rate, shall take into his own hands the rights and duties of the people. Cheers.

The President not only has no right to a policy, but he *has* no policy, for his words do not agree with his actions and his actions with his language heard, even if we had the patience, to review all the oaths and changes of Andrew Johnson. His latest brilliant effort is going to the thirty-six states with the people and growling because they do not cheer him more than they do. [Laughter.] This is the only consistent feature in all these changes, and that is moderated and the intention to give his old friends the rebels, full power to do as they like. That is just where My Policy will fail! [Cheers.]

All this difficulty in the case of President Johnson arises from the taint of an old disease in his veins—the disease of old Democracy. You never can trust an old-fashioned Democrat, by ocrat. They always get some unexpected kink and go down with it at some unexpected place, as in the middle of the stream, like the Yankee's pony who was "just as good for fish as he was for ginger." Likewise Andrew Johnson was regaled to himself the power of making policies and of dictating what the Secretary should say and a hundred others may do whether the people like it or not. He thinks we can worship too many gods.

Congress has shown no disposition to take from the people their power of arranging their own affairs. Congress recognizes the fact that they are the servants of the people. All that Congress has done it has done to be approved. They should have disfranchised all rebels. But what they *have* done is to be thoroughly Andrewized. They have placed boundaries by and through which the usurpations of President Johnson must not go. [Cheers.] Congress and the people have thwarted their end of the schooner so that it cannot drift upon the breakers. The people may do what he pleases with the other end of the craft. [Applause.]

The only question now at issue is the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments. There is nothing in these that should not be indorsed by the whole people, particularly the Executive. A brief review of the provisions of the amendment was given. The first simply provides that every citizen of the nation shall have all the rights of every other citizen. All that it requires is that the maimed soldier of the Boys in Blue shall effect as much by his vote as the abominable Wade Hampton of South Carolina. [Cheers.] Another provision is that rebels shall not be restored to power until they have given sufficient guarantees. The ship of State can never be safe with nutmegers in the forecastle. [Applause.] Another provision is for the repudiation of the rebel debt. It was best to incorporate this in the Constitution, because then the rebel debt can never be paid without the consent of three-fourths of the people; and when three-fourths of the States refuse to pay the rebel debt, then it will be time to leave the country. [Applause.] We must pay our own debt, but not the debt of the rogues who robbed us.

Conservatism as conservatives understand it, means the saving of everything and, no matter how mischievous, and the rejection of everything new, no matter how valuable. It is best illustrated by the tea pot which was used by a conservative old maid. It had belonged to her great grandmother, and she determined never to draw tea in any other. One day the handle melted off, but the tea pot was still the same, and she would never use any other. Shortly afterwards the "nozzle" melted off, but the old tea pot still drew tea for the old maid. Then a mischievous boy punched a hole through the bottom. After this the old maid, though she still recognized the tea pot as the same old one, could not use it. But she was strictly conservative and would never use any other. [Laughter.] So with democracy. We melted off the handle in 1861. In 1865 we took the "nozzle" off, and during the war we knocked the entire bottom out, but still the conservatives cling to the wrecked old tea pot democracy, and now they will never drink tea made in any other vessel. [Great cheering.

The speaker closed his remarks with an eloquent appeal to the people to be true to themselves and their principles. He was accompanied by the most enthusiastic applause.

Chaplain Dennison's Remarks.

General Cochrane next introduced Chaplain Frederick Dennison, of Rhode Island, a man who had been with soldiers in the field through the hottest part of the war, who had been three years in the army, and had done duty in four Rebel States. Chaplain Dennison was received with loud applause, and spoke briefly, but in a most telling manner. He paid a touching and gratifying tribute to the soldiers and citizens of Pennsylvania, and wished to state, as a member of the Committee on Resolutions at the late Convention, that the platform adopted was not a cut and dried affair which had been concocted before coming to the Convention, but was made here from materials furnished by the members of the Convention. [Cheers.] The work now ready for the soldiers is to stand by the field, and now it is the time to show their appreciation of the support rendered. There will not be another war. We have passed through the physical crisis, and now the moral crisis—a higher and more trying ordeal—is upon us. A earnest appeal was made to those who displayed such magnificent physical heroism, to manifest a higher display of moral heroism demanded by the present crisis. [Applause.]

At the close of Chaplain Dennison's able remarks, General Cochrane announced that no other speakers would address the Assembly and he made farewell to them in a very neat and happy manner, after which the vast concourse gradually dispersed.

General Butler's Remarks.

While Gen. Banks was speaking at the main stand, General Butler arrived and was escorted to a second stand, where he was introduced to a large audience, by Gen. Moorhead. He remarked that it was out of his power to make a speech, as he was compelled to leave to fulfill an engagement at Washington, Pa. He complimented Gen. Moorhead upon his Congressional career, but said that he was rather too much of a tariff man for him. He wanted so much protection for iron, that he overlooked the wool interest, in which he (the speaker) was more interested. Mr. Moorhead was a good Congressman, but too radical on the tariff question. He also complimented Hon. Thomas Williams, giving him credit for being one of the first to mistrust the President, and that the future course of Andrew Johnson proved the sagacity of Mr. W. There was only one objection to Mr. Williams, and that was he was too radical enough for him. Judging from the demonstrations he had seen in Pittsburgh, he was certain that Moorhead was safe, that Williams was safe, that Geary was safe, and that we were all safe, and that no speech was required of him. With these remarks, General Butler withdrew and immediately left, in company with Governor Curtin and General Barnum, for Washington, Pennsylvania.

Speeches were made at this stand by General Sickles, of New York; Gen. Cheyney, late of Colorado Territory, a delegate to the Soldiers' Convention, but who only arrived in the city in the evening, and other gentlemen.

A Third Stand.

At which Major-General Aaron F. Stevens, of New Hampshire, presided, was addressed by Major General A. L. Chetlain, of Illinois; Gen. Charles Devins, Jr., of Massachusetts; Brigadier General B. F. Isherget, of Massachusetts; Gen. Alfred Robinson, of New York; Chaplain Fisher, of Kansas; General Capehart, of Ohio, and Capt. Fisher, of New Jersey. The meeting at this place adjourned with three cheers for "Phil. Sheridan, the torpedo on horseback," the Union and the Boys in Blue.

At a Fourth Stand.

A large audience was addressed by Colonel J. J. Geer, author of "Beyond the Lines," and a resident of Springfield, Ohio; Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Major General Sigel and others.

Late in the Evening.

At various hotels and other places where our distinguished visitors are staying, they were called upon last evening with compliments and had to respond in brief speeches. Verily the life of a public man is a hard one. The labor of making a reputation is nothing as compared to the labor of sustaining one already made. Gen. Banks, for example, who was the guest of Gen. Wm. Robinson, Jr., was called upon by a number of citizens, escorting the Allegheny Cleveland Company, which accompanied the vocalists he sang with several appropriate songs, and, in return, he delivered a few brief but felicitous remarks. Similar addresses were given by sojourners at the Monongahela House and by numerous stragglers in honor of our guests were to be heard all over the city till a late hour of the night.

Adjourned Meeting of the Survivors of Rebel Prisons.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the survivors of Libby Prison, together with others who were inmates of rebel prisons, was held last night at the rooms of the Monongahela House, in the Monongahela House for the purpose of completing the organization known as the Association of Rebel Prison Survivors. Gen. Streight occupied the chair, and Captain Gamble acted as Secretary. Gen. Streight called the meeting to order, and

The Committee on Constitution and Circular offered the following as their report.

CIRCULAR.

TO ALL SURVIVORS OF REBEL PRISONS—COMRADES.

The survivors of the thousands of loyal men who were taken prisoners during the late war, have met for the purpose of forming a society among themselves, for the purpose of making a permanent organization or fellowship with those who were cemented by mutual sufferings, and all to such of our number as have been rendered helpless by the cruelties and barbarities of the enemies of humanity, as full and accurate as possible of our sufferings, have initiated such an organization.

A meeting of returned prisoners from a large number of States was held at Pittsburgh on the 26th of July, 1866, at which the name of the Association of Rebel Prison Survivors" was organized by choosing delegates from the several States, a permanent President, and Vice Presidents from each of the States represented as follows:

LIST OF VICE PRESIDENTS.

Col. John Bedell, Nashua, N. H.
Col. Samuel M'Kee, Lexington, Ky.
Capt. Frank Joseph, Boston, Mass.
R. Cesaver, New Jersey.
Capt. L. D. Pinn, Toledo, Iowa.
Lieut. Col. Mays, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Col. W. A. Robinson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gen. F. S. Nordsell, Cincinnati, O.
Major Lamb, Jacksonville, Fla.
Governor Fletcher, St. Louis, Mo.
Capt. Mendenhall, Indianapolis, Ind.
Lieut. Rudolph Rost, Bridgeport, Conn.
Col. W. P. Wood, Washington, D. C.
Capt. A. W. Turgive, Greensboro, N. C.
Captain H. Hayden, Battle Creek, Mich.
Capt. E. Ware, Bangor, Maine.
Major L. S. Wilcox, Chicago, Ill.
Col. A. T. Wilcox, Omaha, Nebraska.
Lieut. Col. M. Macklin, Fort Edgar Co., Ill.
Capt. W. H. Snowden, Alexandria, Va.

A motion was made that we apply to our late confrontation in prison, to join with us in making this association a success with our city. To this effect each returned prisoner pledged himself to obtain the names of his late fellow-prisoners now in the State to which he belongs, and be enrolled as a member of the Association, and to aid in procuring such information as may be useful in collecting and forwarding such information as may be useful in compiling a history of Rebel Prisons and especially in regard to the use of our fellow prisoners whose face is unknown to individual members.

With such purposes in view, we feel assured that our fellow prisoners will join with us in the effort to obtain them by using every means conducive to success.

In behalf of the press of our country, we beg the favor of a weekly publication of our proceedings.

Committee on Constitution and Circular.
Gen. JOHN S. PHILLIPS, Chairman. Josiah Cople, Jr. S. P. GAMBLE.

SEC. 1.—Name and Objects.—1st. This association shall be known as the "The Association of Rebel Prison Survivors."

2d. The object of this association shall be:

1st.—To collect and preserve the names of prisoners during the late barbarous rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory of the sufferings of the martyrs who died in captivity.

2d.—To aid in every practicable way in relief to the history of our prisons, that the atrocities of the rebellion may be known to the present and future generations.

3d.—To aid in every practicable way in relief to the history of our prisons, that the atrocities of the rebellion may be known to the present and future generations.

SEC. 2.—Officers and their Duties.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Vice President from each State represented, Secretary and Treasurer.

1st.—The duties of President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be such as usually appertain to their offices.

2d.—The duties of the Vice Presidents shall be to aid the President in every practicable way within their respective States.

SEC. 3.—Auxiliary Subordinate Organizations.—1. Whenever a sufficient number of qualified members in the same vicinity, shall desire to form a subordinate society, they shall petition to do so, and upon the granting of such petition shall be authorized to do so.

2. The officers of each such subordinate organization shall have full powers to control their own proceedings, subject only to the duty to keep a record of the doing of the general interests of the Association.

SEC. 4.—Meetings.—1. The annual meeting of this Association shall be elected on the first Monday of each year, except when otherwise ordered by the several Vice Presidents, and by him published in the interim each of the society.

2. Special meetings.—A meeting, to be composed of delegates from each State, shall be held each year, at such time and place as they may desire.

SEC. 5.—Membership.—1. Any person of loyal character, in the regular line of promotion, in the receipt of the name of an applicant to forward to the Secretary of the several Vice Presidents, who shall have the power to admit.

2. Any person having the name of the candidates as above specified.

1. Age and nativity.
2. When and where captured.
3. Where imprisoned.
4. When released.
5. Name and residence of comrades in prison—if retained.

SEC. 6.—Local organization belonging, if soldiers or sailors and war rank.

SEC. 7.—Any person giving outrage upon prisoners are punishment of fine.

Gen. Streight suggested that it would be proper to elect a Treasurer, and the name of General Augustus Collins having been offered, he was unanimously elected.

Captain Tourgee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the several States be authorized, and he is hereby authorized, to call a meeting of the Vice Presidents, shall be empowered to fill vacancies in the several delegations, and to call such fill regulations for the collection of information, and such other business as may have initiated such an organization.

Captain Gamble moved, as an amendment, that all the Vice Presidents act in connect with the President, as a committee to draft a constitution.

It was moved that the resolution and amendment be laid upon the table, which was carried.

A motion was adopted to take up a collection for the purpose of defraying the expenses of printing and publishing the proceedings, and a committee for the purpose was named.

Mr. Cleaver moved that the thanks of the association be tendered to the members of the Indiana Democratic Association, for the use of their hall, and to the *Gazette*, *Commercial*, *Dispatch*, and other journals who had published the proceedings of the meeting. Carried.

As there was a large number of amendments pending before the house, Chaplain Moxon moved that for the purpose of simplifying the record, and collecting it of a cumbrous character, the motions be laid upon the table. The motion was carried.

Several gentlemen cited instances in which Southern women, at the risk of life and property, gave relief to Union soldiers, and spoke in favor of recommending Congress to make appropriations for the relief of those women who have been thoroughly impoverished by the war. The matter was looked upon in a favorable light by the Association, and Congress will be memorialized in the premises.

The association then adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

THE GREAT FAIRY SPECTACLE—The Ice Witch.

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A serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon on Semiahmoo Hill, which will result in the loss of one of the soldiers and sailors. It appears that Mr. Robert Fife, who resides at No. 20 Locock street, was ramming home a wad when a premature explosion took place, caused by the ammunition being ignited in the small fire arm chamber. Mr. Fife's arms were severely lacerated, the left cheek and breast badly burn and burned. Mr. Fife lost the use of his thumb on the vent at the time, lost his thumb, which was amputated. One of the several persons who were standing in the immediate vicinity of the cannon were blown off their feet—one man having had his hat blown off his head, but no injury was sustained by any of them. Mr. Fife was conveyed home and was attended to, and Mr. Rothger taken to a drug store where he was kindly cared for. Mr. Fife, though seriously injured, will survive his loss will be sadly disfigured for life. Fortunately none of his bones were broken, and with good medical treatment he may shortly recover.

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A little daughter of Mr. Moffat, of Smithfield street, while running across the street yesterday, through the procession, was struck by a horse, knocked down and trampled upon, her skull being seriously bruised. Dr. McCook attended both of the above injured.

THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Dix to be Minister to France.

Trial of Jeff. Davis.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1866.

General Dix.

When General Dix entered upon his duties as naval officer at New York, he was not aware of his appointment as Minister to France. The authorities here learned to-day that he would retire from the naval office forthwith, and accept the French mission. It is understood that he will be here to-morrow to receive his instructions before departing for France, to relieve Mr. Bigelow. The change on Gen. Dix's part has been agreeable to a host of New York politicians, who have been here for a week, quarreling over the New York naval office vacancy.

The Trial of Jeff Davis.

A conclusion has been reached relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis by Judges Chase and Underwood and Attorney Gen. Stanberry, by which it appears that it cannot take place in October, while it is doubtful if it can be called at the regular term in November. It appears that by the act passed at the last session, reducing and changing the Judicial circuits of the United States, an omission of making a new allotment of Judges occurs in the law. It is the opinion of the law officers of the Government, as well as the Judges, that the allotment made under the old law will not hold good. This whole matter will have to be settled by additional legislation. It is, however, maintained that while Judge Chase cannot hold a term in November as a Circuit Judge, the District Judge, Underwood, can act according to law in his place.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a communication from the President of the Union Pacific railroad, dated 8 ptember 20th, showing the completion of the seventh section of twenty miles of that road. The Government Commissioners are about to be instructed to examine the section, and are now on their way to Omaha for that purpose. The fifth section of Union Pacific railroad, Eastern division, has also been completed, and the Commissioners have been instructed to examine the same.

The Cincinnati Postmastership.

A new candidate for Postmaster of Cincinnati has appeared in the person of Enos B. Reed, one of the former proprietors of the *Enquirer*.

Ex-Governor Anderson.

Of Maine, who was Commissioner of Customs under the Buchanan administration, was appointed to-day Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, vice Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, removed. If he charges against the latter that he has been out West working against the administration.

Major General Schofield

Arrived in town this morning, and had an interview with the President.

The Maryland Election.

The authorities here have no information of who published the report that Gov Swann, of Maryland, has asked for five thousand troops to be stationed in Baltimore during the forthcoming election.

Appointments.

The President continues, under the pressure of a multitude of applications from all quarters, to make appointments in Maryland daily. Very many of these have not yet been published, there being a disposition to keep them quiet for the present. This is true particularly with regard to assessors and collectors of Internal Revenue. The exact number giving the new appointments to the public is not definitely ascertained.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

General Leadbetter, late of the rebel army, died at Clifton, Canada, on Wednesday. He was a native of Mobile.

A Washington dispatch says: The *National Intelligencer* of to-day says: "Samuel Trier, of Maryland, one of the Judges of Election, had an interview with the Attorney General, yesterday, in regard to the trial of Davis. We have not heard what the result of the interview was, but suppose it was satisfactory, as we have not learn from the best source of information, viz: That Judge Underwood and Chief Justice Chase have come to the determination to defer the trial of the legislation of last Congress, an adjourned Court cannot be held in November, consequently in case of Davis, with all others, must be postponed to a future day.

The steamer Sheridan, from New York for Texas, has been sent around to Brazil, with North Carolina, as a colony. Assistance was sent from Fortress Monroe.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch, detailing the results of the trial of ordnance at that place, says: The results of the experiments upon the iron clad target may be thus stated. Eight feet thick of stone wall, ironclad with four inches of iron, backed by eight feet of wood, of three hundred and fifty yards, offered scarcely any resistance to shots fired by fifteen-inch smooth bore and twelve-inch Rodman guns. The twelve inch 1year projectile, weighing 630 pounds, passed entirely through the target, as the fifteen-inch spherical shot, weighing 440 pounds, but the destructive qualities of the latter upon the target far exceeded. Upon the calculations of the officers present. A stronger target and additional thickness of iron plating will be required before any definite result can be arrived at respecting the manner of building iron-clad vessels to resist the heaviest and most powerful ordnance the improved artillery of the age.

An examination into the affairs of Mr. C. C. Hunt, editor of the Norfolk, Va., *Old Dominion*, shows that he was a defaulter to the amount of $50,000. The whereabouts of this smart financier are yet shrouded in mystery.

Gen. Sweeny has published a card, declining to take any further part in the proceedings of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The rebel Gen. Ould has been elected to the Virginia State Senate. His opponent was the ex-ex-President Tyler.

There were five deaths from yellow fever, and seven from cholera in New Orleans on Wednesday.

Recently a delegation of prominent Southern business men, most of them cotton factors and jobbers, visited Washington in order to obtain a modification of the existing rules and regulations under which cotton is transported to market, the revenue tax thereon paid and its final shipment to foreign ports. The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday referred the matter to the Attorney General for his opinion in the premises.

The conservatives of the Ninth Missouri District have nominated Wm. F. Switzer for Congress.

The Episcopal Convention reassembled in St. John's Chapel, New York, yesterday morning. The report of the Trustees of the Episcopal fund was read. It appeared that the invested trading fund, added to the disposable fund, now exceeds one hundred thousand dollars, the limit of the fund to be disposed of for the support of the Bishop. The report sets forth that the interest on this sum will not support the Bishop and they ask the consent of the Episcopal Convention to change the application of the fund. The committees were instructed to continue the investments of the fund for the support of the Bishop, and it was resolved to purchase a house and lot as an Episcopal residence. Bishop Doane declined to deliver his address until before. After speaking an hour and a half, without concluding his address, a recess of half an hour was taken. Upon reassembling, a resolution was adopted that the members would defer the delivery of the address. The special committee on the salary of the Bishop made their report. It was resolved to set to the salary an additional $5,000, making six thousand dollars, the sum of two thousand, making it $8,000 per annum. The Convention then adjourned until this evening.

Henry J. Raymond publishes a lengthy communication in response to a request made by several persons that he would become a candidate for Congress. He reviews his course during the past two years, deplores the breach between the Executive and Congress, which, he thinks, ought to have been prevented by concessions on both sides. He says he has endeavored in common with the Democratic party, and conscientious in those words to support many considerations which would render this unwise. My past action does not command the approval of a large body among those who originally gave me their votes, and apart from such approval I do not see how I can be rendered serviceable with proper independence of personal opinion, a seat in Congress ceases to have for me any attraction. I am grateful in favor of for useful public service, and I shall best consult my own self-respect, as well as the sentiments of my constituents by asking their further support in this favorable light by the Association, and Congress will be memorialized in the premises.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
1ed

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, September 27, P. M.

The feature in the New York stock quotations today is a further advance in Railways. Governments do not show any noticeable change from yesterday's rates. We refer to the closing prices given in our telegraph dispatches in another column.

The local money and stock market present no new features. In fact the Convention absorbs the attention of the great mass of our business men, and transactions are too limited to establish any change in quotations. Counsels oil stock, in view of the next dividend, has excited some interest, and advanced in price. Allegheny Valley stock is quiet, and firmly maintains its late advanced price.

—The Boston *Post* says: Parties concerned in the Copper mining interest will be pleased to learn that legislation for inserting fusible plugs in steam generators.

David E. Adams, of Allegheny city, Pa., for improvement in oil-tanks and pipes.

Henry R. Foote, of Oil City, Pa., for improved apparatus for generating and burning vapor of hydrocarbon oils.

J. W. Summers, of Tarr Farm, Pa., for improvement in deep well pumps.

James Hutchinson, of Greenville, Pa., for improvement in oil cans and others.

James G. Hidling, of Wheeling, West Va., assignee to self and William Hastings, J. Harland and R. A. McCabb, of same place, for improved composition roofing.

Ohio's Vote of Thanks.

At a special meeting of the Ohio Delegation, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Ohio Delegation tender their most hearty thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for the exceedingly cordial and hospitable manner in which they were received and entertained the large number of delegates from our Buckeye State, during the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and for the kindness to the ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city who so nobly labored to entertain and repassed this city to and from the field of battle.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Ohio Delegation be tendered to the Sheriff of Allegheny county for the use of the District Court room for this delegation.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Union papers of this city.

GEO. HUNTINGTON, President,
GEO. M. ELLIOT, Secretary, *protem*.

Resolutions of Acknowledgment—Massachusetts.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Massachusetts Delegation, yesterday afternoon:

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Delegation to the Pittsburgh Convention, tender their most grateful thanks to the ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for their hospitality and generous and graceful hospitality with which they have so crowned those who sympathizes with their energetic efforts in behalf of the Union cause.

Resolved, That this acknowledgment be published in all the daily papers of the city.

By order of the Delegation,
HON. BINNEY SARGENT, Chairman.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati and Stark Co., Ohio delegates have handed us the following for publication:

We the undersigned delegates to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention desire thus publicly to acknowledge our thanks to the Ladies of Pittsburgher and family for their very generous reception and entertainment. For the success of the convention, Jacob Fricker, Jr., Thos. J. Collins, Cincinnatti, R. J. Call, Stark Co.

Acknowledgments by our Friends.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin delegates to the Pittsburgh Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, held on the 27th instant, the following resolutions were presented by Colonel George B. Goodwin, of Wisconsin:

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, do hereby extend to the loyal ladies of Pittsburgh our hearty thanks for their hospitalities and kindness extended to us while sojourning in Pittsburgh, and assure them that their deeds will never be forgotten by the Soldiers and sailors of Wisconsin.

Resolved, That we do hereby extend our thanks to Major General Negley and Major Harris, and members of the Committee of the legislation of last Congress, an adjourned Court cannot be held in November, consequently in case of Davis, with all others, must be postponed to a future day.

The Fenian prisoners at Toronto have all been released, no evidence being found warranting their detention.

In the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for September, now in press, will be found a digest of recent foreign official statements concerning cereal products, and special interest to American producers. The imports of breadstuffs into Great Britian during the present year show an insignificant contribution from this country, but the acknowledged deficiency of the harvests of the season, both in France and Great Britian, promises a demand which, if not equal to the years preceding prices our surplus stores, which, fortunately, the Government holds at nominal rates, during the heavy bolidays of foreign consumption. In this connection, the following communication, bearing date Sunday, the 23d inst., from Liverpool, to the courtesy of the Assistant Secretary of State, from United States Commercial Agent, E. D. Webster, will be found interesting: "I have the information of the Commissioners of Agriculture and the grain crop in this country, I do not hesitate to say that the harvest is over the midland counties, if indeed, in any part of England, will turn out up to the expectations that were entertained a few weeks ago. It will fall very largely short, both in quantity and quality of the grain. Unfortunately for the farmers, just as they were about to commence the harvest, several severe rains set in, which have continued with very little interruption down to this time, in the condition commonly described by our farmers as "grown." Other kinds of grain have also suffered very severely in France, and in other portions of Europe. The crops of corn are also reported small." It will be seen, says the report, that this country has a decided natural and appropriate leading position in furnishing the cotton supply of European manufactories. The receipts of cotton for seven months of the present year were 1,077,956 bales of 400 lbs each, which is greatly in advance of those from India, the almost equal to the combined supply of all cotton exporting countries except the United States. A comparison of prices between the two countries and assured supremacy of United States cotton in the markets of the world. The imports from the United States for the six months from January to June, inclusive, are compiled, at 876,720 bales, or 350,688,000 pounds, while other imports averaged but 26, and India cotton, but 226. An interesting feature in the report is the assumption of statistical relations with the South. The returns may not be sufficiently numerous to afford an entirely accurate basis for estimates, but it is believed that fair approximations have been made. They make estimates of farm stock as compared with the numbers of 1860, as follows: Horses, 68 per cent.; mules, 70 per cent.; cattle, 75 per cent.; sheep, 55 per cent.; and hogs, 56 per cent. A table of the estimated numbers of farm stock of each of these States will be found interesting. It shows an actual increase of sheep in Texas amounting to 20 per cent. The county estimates of the probable cotton crop on the first of September were less confident, for many reasons, and especially owing to the danger to which the crops is liable in the future. A fair analysis, however, at that date of the elementary estimates will make up a grand estimate of about 1,800,000 bales. The estimates of the various crops warrant the assertion that the year has been one of remarkable fruitfulness. Of corn there will be more than a thousand millions of bushels; although late losses of killing frosts have been realized only to a small extent, yet the recently deluging rains have overflowed large areas of ripening corn in the West, and materially injuriously generally, arousing some apprehensions as to inferior quality in that which is not fully matured.

The Conservatives of Baltimore had a mass meeting last night. Speeches were made by Governor Swann, Ex-Governor Pratt, and others.

John Price was convicted of murder in the second degree in Baltimore yesterday. This is the third time he has been convicted of murder.

CITY MATTERS.

Patents Issued.

In the list of patents issued from the U. S. Patent office, for the week ending September 18th, 1866, are the following:

Joseph French, of